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An Independent Newspaper of Democratic Principles, but not Controlled by any Set of Politicians or Manipulators Devoted to Collecting and Publishing all the News of the Day in the most Interesting Shape and with the greatest possible Promptness, Accuracy and Impartiality; and to the Promotion of Demo cratic Ideas and Policy in the affairs of Government, Society and Industry.

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THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1884.

Amusemente To-Day. Einstein-Nill Grynne FF M.
Eitsteinering is all-Lecture FF M.
Einsteinering is all-Lecture FF M.
Daly's Theotre An Adomiese Eten FF M.
Daly's Theotre-Lecture Crutches. FF M.
Diden Monee-Table out in Wax &c. 11 A. M. to 11 F. M.
Fifth Avenue Theotre-The Night; Bellier. EF M.
Brand Opera Home - Caprice. FF M.
Master & Hint's The I Missions, Ec. 730 F. M. Madiana Square Florator - Private Secretary. Add : Rible's Cardes - Lyswood - 8 P. M. People's Theatre Stadows of a Country P. H.
Stor I bentre Joseph P. M.
Thaile Theatre Jegus Student P. H. Theatre Comique—Investigation FP, M. Tony Pustor's Theatre—Variety, FP, M. Enton Square Then tre Thin Wree to One Hathand Wattach's Thentre-Sie Stops to Cooper, p.P. M. Md Avenue Thentre-Sie Stops to Cooper, p.P. M. 54th Mercel Thentre-Follow, p.P. M.

DAILY AND RUNDAY, 40 cents a line, ordinary advert ing: large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions.

Is There a Job in the Nicaragua Treaty

President ARTHUR has judiciously decided to lay the Spanish treaty at once before the Senate, and that body, we presume, will waive all objections to the publication of the document, now that a draft of it, alleged by the State Department to be imperfect, has been secured by private enterprise. It is even more important that the text of the Nicaragua treaty, and all documents throwing light on the preceding negotiations, should speedily be given to the people, in whose interest, and not in that of wily speculators and bankrupt salary hunters, the canal concession is professedly obtained.

The practice of debating and confirming treaties in secret session is one that Senators who desire a reclection may do well to pretermit in the case of this Nicaragua transa tion. Inasmuch as the convention cannot be executed without enabling legislation by the House of Representatives, and as this will never be obtained without a wary scrutiny both of the specious features of the scheme and of the less patent de-signs of its promoters, the Senate had better make a virtue of necessity by divulging all the facts as soon as it is itself apprised of them. It will not do for Senators whose terms of office are drawing to a close to risk their hold on public confidence by appearing to connive at the attempt, now plain ly making, to cajole public favor for the canal speculation by effusive assurances of its patriotic aims. For some years past our people have had unpleasant cause to recognize the truth of Jonnson's apothegm, that affected patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.

Instead of spread-eagle talk about the ad vancement of our national prestige among the half breeds of Central America, our citisens would like some definite information not only about the awkward diplomatic treaty, if ratified, might entangle us, but also about the pecuniary burdens, direct or Indirect, which it would hind us to assume In consideration of exclusive control over transisthmian communication do we pledge ourselves to construct canal upon a given scale and with-in a fixed term of years? If such be a stipulation, is the work to be performed by the Federal Government or by a private corporation? In the latter alternative, do we engage to promote the enterprise by any subvention, subsidy, or guarantee of bonds? If the public money or public credit is promised for such purposes, the taxpayers are keenly interested in learning the names of the men who have organized the canal company, or who are to direct its operations. There is a report that Gen. GRANT would be placed at the head of the enterprise. but the time, we imagine, has gone by when the connection of his name with any financial business would invite the investment of public or of private capital. His experience with the remarkable firm of "GRANT & WARD," following the painful disclosures made during his tenure of the Presidency, has left a widespread impression that, whatever may be the honesty of his personal intentions, he has an unlucky proclivity for involving himself with wicked partners. At all events, it might be well to defer giving the national approval to any financial scheme of which GRANT is to be the figurehead until the highly interesting trial of WARD is over.

We do not believe that President ABTHUR was cognizant of such a curious feature of the canal project, for in that case he would scarcely have suggested the bestowal of a pension on Gen. GRANT in the same message that announced the convention with Nicaragua. But for many reasons, some of which are here enumerated while others for the present are passed over, he will see the wisdom of promptly shitting on the Sonate the responsibility for withholding from the publie any facts relating to the history and pur port of the Nicaragua speculation.

The Postal Service.

The statistics which Mr. HATTON has placed before Congress not only vindicate the two-cent letter system, but should en courage that body to go on with the policy of furnishing cheap postage to the people.

The two-cent letter law went into effect on the 1st of October, 1883, and was therefore in operation during three-fourths of the last fiscal year. Yet the revenues for that year were only \$2,170,565 less than those of the previous year; and, even excluding the money order tusiness, which made a good net gain last year, they were only \$2,278,438 less. It is true that the deficiency actually to be supplied is much greater than this sum-in fact, about five million dollars. But a large part of the deficiency is due to the readjustment and aggregate increase of certain Postmasters' salaries by the Fortyseventh Congress, which caused an expenditure of nearly a million dollars more last year than the year before. The amount ex-

also large. There were extra expenses, too, n establishing the new two-cent system.

If we should ascribe a round sum of three millions to that portion of the deficiency caused by the decreased revenue and increased expenditures under two-cent postage, this would still be only about seven per cent, of the total revenue. Now, during the first year after the postage reduction of 1845, the deficiency was fourteen per cent., while after that of 1851 it was twenty-seven per cent. In both the former cases the temporary decrease was quickly succeeded by a vast increase of revenue, and the same will be true of the reduction of 1883.

There is another way of looking at this matter. Year before last the Post Office carned more than two and a half millions over its expenditures, and last year its increase of revenue would have been, under three-cent postage, about four millions. We should thus, save for the reduction of rates have seen, at a time when the general sur plus in the Treasury is the stimulus for all sorts of thieving jobs, the Post Office Department, which is only designed to pay its own

way, adding millions to the unneeded surplus Since the revenue, under the constantly growing business, will soon again exceed the expenses, with honest and competent administration, it is not too early to plan other postal improvements. For it usually takes several sessions to accomplish these reforms and the great principle of the postal admin istration should be to give back to the people all they pay, in the form of increased cheap ness, convenience, and efficiency of service.

gently demanded and the easiest to take is the one contemplated in a bill introduced at the last session of Congress by Mr. BINGHAM This bill increases the maximum weight allowed for the single-rate letter to one ounce. People do not like to pay four cents for a letter which only requires two cents, and still less to subject the receiver to a charge for unpaid postage. Yet one or the other risk must often be run by that large majority of people who have no scales at hand, unless they go to the trouble of taking the letter to be weighed. The balf-ounce limit is absurdly restricted, and creates con stant annoyance. In Great Britain the standard single weight is an ounce. When it is rembered how much time is used by Post Office clerks in weighing letters very close to the half ounce, and by carriers in waiting to collect the extra charge on the delivery of letters weighing a trifle more, it must be clear that for the sake of the Post Office administration itself the legal limit of weight should be increased.

Several other reforms are now in order

notably that of reducing to one cent the postage on local letters where the enrrier system is in operation. This would only be the logical sequence of the reduction of three-cent postage to two cents However, to double the standard of letter weight may be a sufficient improvement for the present short session of Congress.

Who are the Bourbons?

Our few but highly esteemed Independent Republican contemporaries, in the general orders which they are good enough to issue to the Democratic party, heap great scorn upon "the Bourbons," and direct that those highly objectionable persons be sent to the rear. Very likely this is all right, or these esteemed authorities wouldn't favor it; but it would soothe many anxious hearts to know just what a Bourbon is, or at least what the self-elected Republican bosses of Democracy

Information on this point continues to be omewhat vague. All we can extract from the Independents on the subject is an iliustration or two. They don't seem to be willing or able to give a general defluition. It is interesting, of course, to be told that Gov CLEVELAND is not a Bourbon, and that Mr HENDRICKS is. It is also interesting to learn that there is a difference in Bourbons, and that a Bourbon or two of the right kind, if there is any right kind, may be allowed in President CLEVELAND'S Cabinet. But these facts are not sufficient for a general rule.

crat a Bourbon, for there seems to be no doubt that such a young fellow as JOHN R. McLean of Oscinnati, for instance, is a hopeless and chronic Bourbon. It isn't any association with the Democratic party be fore or during the war, or any error of judgment or action in regard to it, that makes a Bourbon, for Mr. BAYARD, for instance, is recognized by the Independents as quite the reverse of a Bourbon; and a very good type of Demograt Mr. BAYARD is, and the Independents are right in admiring him. But why do they admire him more than Mr. THURMAN, and why is the latter a Bourbon, though not of the worst species, while Mr. BAYARD is not a Bourbon at all? This is a hard matter.

It is all the harder because the vivid imagination of Republican editors has created type of Bourbon Democrat which has for some years been familiar, although it can exist only in a heated mind. The Bourbon Democrat of Republican fiction is a wicked and perverse old fellow, who spends his days in drawing up claims against the Government for the value of his former "niggers," and his nights in planting buckshot in his Republican neighbors. The desire of his soul is to smash the amendments to the Constitution made since the war, to pay the Confederate debt, principal and interest, and to pension the Confederate soldiers.

But the Independents don't have this imagipary character in mind when they talk about Bourbons. Our esteemed contemporary, the New York Times, was very active a few years ago in its researches into Southern Bourbonism, and if the Bourbons of 1884 were the supposed Bourbons of 1876 and 1880, it would say so. So the Bourbons whom the regular Republicans used to talk about and the Bourbons whom the Independents talk about now cannot be the same persons.

What, then, is a Democratic Bourbon? How are you going to tell one when you get hold Why must the Bourbons take back seats? What is the matter with them, and what have they done? For what reason are they so spitefully entreated by the Independent Republicans?

After careful study, we propose an answer to these questions, but not without fear of being rebuked by experts like the Boston Herald. As far as we can make out from the scanty data that are now accessible, every Democrat who doesn't believe competitive examinations or tenure for life to be necessary to civil service reform, is considered to be a Bourbon by the Independents. We have applied this test to all the specimens of Bour bonism which have thus far been labelled by the Independents, and it hasn't failed.

If this definition of Bourbonism be the right one, what an array of Bourbons are to be found in the Democratic party. In fact, the Democrats are pretty much all Bourbons. and the exceptions among them, like Mr. BAY-ARD and Mr. CLEVELAND, are very few indeed This shows how valiant the Independents are in insisting that the Bourbons must go. It is equivalent to asking the family that have lived for generations in the house, to clear out and hand the property over to a lot of new pended for liabilities of previous years was I comers who have never before been admitted

inside of the doors. It does not seem probable that the Democrats will consent to

accept such an invitation.

The Catholic University. The announcement that Miss CALDWELL will give three hundred thousand dollars to found a Roman Catholic university is full of interest and importance. Great as the sum is, however, it is not of itself enough to adequately endow such an institution, which requires millions rather than thousands. But doubtless her munificence will stimulate other zealous Catholies of wealth to provide

the additional funds needed. The Roman Catholic Church has now no great educational institution in this country which fitly represents its dignity and power. Its colleges are well conducted, and deserve higher reputation than they now have among Protestants, but none of them can be put on the same plane with Harvard and Yale, for instance; and hitherto Roman Catholics have made no attempt to compete with these leading universities, to which the sons of Catholic families are sent without regard to the religious influences which prevall in them. Among the alumni of Columbia College especially are many Catholies of distinction in New York, like Mr. F. R. Cou-DERT, for instance.

Yet such colleges are more and more pur suing a theory of education which is utterly opposed to that of the Roman Church. There is an increasing tendency toward the secularization of college education, and in Harvard especially the effort is to keep out purely theological influences, until at last we hear loud complaints there against the moru ing prayers, upon which the students are required to attend. Even at Yale the ancient Puritan spirit is far from active in these days, and the probability is that at least some of the professors and instructors are out-and-out opponents of the Christian the ology. At Columbia and Princeton there may be more regard for religious forms, but practically the separation of education from the ology is as marked there as elsewhere. Dr McCosH, who is at the head of the Princeton institution, is a Presbyterian of the old Scotch school, but he does not seem to exercise much influence over the students. The President of Columbia College must be, at least nominally, an Episcopalian, and members of that Church are prominent in its Board of Trustees, while an Episcopal clergyman officiates as chaplain; but, as a mat tor of fact, the educational course is now as secular there as at Harvard, and the students come from Catholic and Protestant families,

and not a few of them are Jews. The Roman Catholic theory of education however, puts religious training in the fore ground as the most essential of all. It do nands that from his earliest years the child shall be trained by the Church in the fear and admonition of the Lord. Logically therefore, it must be a relentless opponent of the secularization of education, and, more than any other body of Christians, Catholics need schools and colleges of their own.

Miss Calibrett, accordingly, is only con cerned to found a distinctively Cathelic university, whose object shall, first of all, be the glory of the Roman Church. It is no her intention to provide general educational facilities, but simply to start an institution which shall be a training school for the priesthood. The controlling purpose will b eligious, and religious throughout. Viewed from the point of observation of Protestantism, it will be nothing more than a college for the teaching of Roman Catholic theology, out according to the educational theory of the Roman Church it will provide the only sort of higher training which belongs to the Undoubtedly, too, Roman Catholies fee

Church specifically to offer and preside over. the need of better attainments in the priesthood. Their Church has grown so rapidly in this country that they have had to accept priests who were not always up to the standard of education and cultivation they desired

Good Wishes for Mr. Evarts.

The Hon. WILLIAM MAXWELL EVARTS was New York a quarter of a century ago. He is a candidate for United States Senator

from New York at the present time. We sincerely hope that when the next twenty-five years shall have passed by and away, the Hon, WILLIAM M. EVARTS will still be in a condition, physically and intellectually, to urge his claims to be elected by the New York Legislature to the important office once filled by WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Ridiculous.

The idea that Mr. BAYARD went to Albany for any other purpose than to see about being the leading member of Mr. CLEVE-LAND'S new Cabinet is ridiculous.

Of course he will take the post of Secretary of State or Secretary of the Treasury, just as he or Mr. CLEVELAND may prefer. If he meant to refuse, there would have been no

need of his travelling to Albany to say so. Everybody will approve of the appoint ment. The old-fashioned Democrats and the Independent Mugwumps will alike take pleasure in Mr. BAYARD's accession to an impor-

tant executive office.

But what is the use of any humbug in connection with such an event?

Mr. RANDALL is in favor of abolishing the internal revenue tax on distilled spirits and tobacco in order that any attack on the tariff schedule, which would inturnally lead up to a closer observation of the from industry of his work, may be delayed, if not averted attogether.—Now Haven Evening Legisler.

Nonsense! Mr. RANDALL is against the internal revenue because he is a Democrat, and that method of taxation is odious, despotic, and undemocratic. It ought to be done away

Col. BARR of Jasper county, Ga., who sho down and killed the negro man Nichols for simply taking possession of a bale of cotton which was his own justly earned property, deserves the rope richly. According to our Madison correspondent, BARR acknowledged the right of Nichols to the cotton by asking him for the loan of it to assist in paying for the land on which it had been raised. Nictions refused this, and Bann shot and killed him. Now let the State of Georgia prove that she can do justice alike to all her citizens, regardless

There is probably no man in the country to-day who has a stronger prejudice against the jury system than that eminent financier. Mr. C. P. HUNTINGTON. Beginning yesterday with a verdict for over a hundred dollars, what a vision of requited creditors must now assail his uneasy spirit! The worm will turn, and even the swindled and deluded stockholder may have his day of tardy justice.

While Prize Fighters SULLIVAN, GREEN-FIELD. BURKE, and MITCHELL are sparring in the newspapers over future battles that have little chance of ever being fought, Prize Fighter JOHN DEMPSKY keeps hard at work at his profession, fighting a man a week or thereabouts. He is the Bon Acres of the ring. He is in a very bad business, but, with that exception, he s a model business man.

We record the fact with pleasure, and we congratulate the Mesers. HARPER. Their weekly journal, which appeared yesterday, was entirely free from the usual political articles, It shows how charming an elegant periodical illustrating the events and the art progress of the day may be made to appear.

MID-WEEK ECHOES.

The Opdyke failure did not attract much notice in the Stock Exchange for the reason that the firm had barely any obligations there. But it is one of the peculiarities of Wall street that whenever anything favorable occurs in the business of the country the brokers think they must be the first to be benefited by it, and that every man, woman, and child will be rushing to buy stocks. But no amount of failures which do not entail losses to members of the Stock Exchange receive any notice, the brokers and stock speculators arguing that it is none of their funeral. The Opdyke failure is a case in point. Its announcement late Monday after noon started the market upon the downward track for a few minutes before the close of business hours. But in the evening it was decided in the lobby of the Windsor Hotel that, as the firm had very few outstanding contracts at the Stock Exchange, influence upon the prices of stocks. The consequence was that the whole list was marked up on Tuesday, and closed on that day at a considerable advance. Early resterday morning, however, another half a million failure was appounced, that of Wilkinson & Co., the Syracuse bankers, and prices receded again. closing in many instances lower than thes opened on Monday. Brokers and traders are beginning, apparently, to think that the May history may repeat itself in Decomber, and that the failure of bankers and banks may again become epidemic. It may be quite possible that the only difference between May and December will prove to be that while most of the firms failing in May were swindling concorns, those falling in December will be honest ones-a difference by no means in favor of the business aspect of the December experience.

And here comes in a point to which but few people pay attention. One of the many causes which precipitated the panic of last May was the heavy drain of gold during the early part of the year, when about \$40,000,000 were exported and the reserve in the Treasury was reduced to within seventeen millions of the lega limit. Danger signals were put out in THE Sun of Feb. 13 and March 30 in the letters of the former Director of the Bureau of Statistics Mr. Alexander De! Mar. He pointed out that Mint Director Burchard's exaggerated estimates of the stock of gold in this country were inducing us to part with specie so freely that a suspension of gold payment was not improbable. The very same subject is now being taken up in several quarters, including the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, and quite a stir is made over the dangers pointed out in these columns some nine months ago. But of course talk is much cheaper now, for the election is over and a statement of the truth can do no more harm to the party going out of power.

The heavy exports of gold were then checked by increased exports of cotton and cheap grain. But we have since that time responded not only to all the legitimate demands of trade, but have exported a mass of our staples on speculation. Yet there must be an end to case the surplus reserve in the Treasury may begin to decrease much faster than it has in-greased. With the high bank rate prevailing in England and on the Continent of Europand the low rate here, there is nothing to pre vent the events of the early part of 1884 repeat ing themselves in the early part of 1885.

In fact, there are several reasons for believing that some of our railroad and Wall street magnates are doing their level best to precip tate events of this nature. The declaration of the dividend on New York Central in London before it was declared in New York is one of them. Mr. Butter, the President of the company, was never known as a stock speculator. Up to very recently he was an efficient, but obscure, executive officer of the road. Mr. W. H Vanderbilt taking a step of this kind would no have surprised any one, for it would have been sell in London, and was anxious to make a market for it. But Mr. Rutter had no business to allow transatiantic tricks of this kind to be performed, and Wall street was quite justified in knocking the stock down some three points upon this British declaration of unearned American dividends.

Then comes again the Lake Shore, with the robability of passing its dividend altogether and the aftempt at issuing some \$10,000.000 more bonds. The Baitimore and Ohio is also trying to borrow \$10,000,000. The Erie and the Reading are as hard up for five or six millions each as underpaid clerks blessed with large families are likely to be for a ten-dollar bill at a candidate for United States Senator from | Christmas time. Where is all this money to some from? If the Wall street manipulators expect Europe to chip in they are very much mistaken. Any person reading European papers knows that there is not the ghost of a chance of anybody in curities for some time to come. Possibly, then the new Administration has shown its hand, confidence may be restored and invest ments looked for again. But the process will necessarily be a slow one, and cannot possibly begin before next summer. If some of the new bonds are taken in London or Amsterdam they will be so only against sales of the stock of the same corporations, investors natural preferring the former to the latter. But this exchange will neither bring gold from Europe nor put money into anybody's pockets excep those of the commission brokers and the arbi

trage deniers.

The fact that men like Gould, Vanderbilt and Sage are so little heard of lately and so conspicuously out of the market is the best proof that there is no money in it. When they take a hand in the deal an outsider may lose noney, but he may make some, too, if he be nimble and smart enough. But as it is played now the game is a petty skin game, with a certainty of losing more or less, and not the slightest chance of winning anything.

About the same state of affairs prevails in Chicago. Grain is so low that nobody dares sell it short, while the steady decline prevents the most patriotic bull from buying it. fact that corn brings barely from 5 to 10 cents a bushel to the Western farmer caused for a time decrease in the supply of hogs, for live hogs at \$1 a hundred weight are equal to 40 cents a oushel of corn to the farmer. Provisions were consequently put up with a rush last week; but they are all down again, for fat hogs began to come in with the same rush. Naturally enough, the generally depressed

state of business reacts on the trade in luxu-

ries and amusements. The most popular up-

town restaurants are not making half th

money they have been accustomed to make at

this season of the year, while most of th

this season of the year, while most of the theatres are half empty every night. The exMiss Morosini's appearance has put a few curiosity dollars in the pockets of her manager and her husband, but the vulgar anxiety to see her is already over. Speaking of her public debut to the writer, her father said the other day, in his emphatic Anglo-Itatian vernacular.

'I cannot understand why the press is seemel to me. She cuts my heart all the time. Is it because I do not speak to the reporters who bestege me, or because I am a friend of Mr. Gould? But if I refuse to speak of her it is because I cannot speak without lears rushing to my eyes; and If am a friend of Mr. Gould it is because our business intimacy is of very long standing, and he was always as loyal to me as I was to him. They tell me I was not liberal enough with my children, and did not give them enough opportunities for social enjoyment. Look here—they could always do what they liked home, and invite anybody poor or rich. I took them to Newport one summer and they had all the best young men around them. Victoria had to sing once in a charity concert at Chickering Half, and came to me saying. Papa I want to be dressed like Patti. I said. All right so and order what you want. She ordered a dress of \$1.100, and then came and said she wanted the diamonds are in the vanit yet, and I intended an order what you want. She ordered a dress of \$1.100, and then came and said she wanted the diamonds are in the vanit yet, and I intended to give them to her when she married. Now, could any father de more? And what does she do? She runs away with a seamp of a caselman, who tried once to upset and kill me. More than that, she comes to she in Yonkers when her mother is nearly dying, and takes a German brass band from the street to parade her arrival. Now, what you think of that? And here I see my name all the time in the paper."

The sturdy old sailor and Garibaidian warrior could not speak any more. Something theatres are half empty every night. The ex-

paper."
The sturdy old sailor and Garibaldian war-rior could not speak any more. Something seemed to choke him.

MONEY IN ELECTIONS.

A Had State of Affairs in the Land of Steady Habite-Where Votes Bring the Best Price

New HAVEN, Dec. 7 .- A leading Republica politician of this city, who believes in practical politics, recently said that the aggregate expenditure by the two parties in Connecticut during the last Presidential canvass, for torches, coal oil, uniforms, and pyrotechnics was not less than \$250,000. "The worst of it is," he continued, ." that all this money was as good as thrown away. It didn't make or change a score of votes in the entire State," Could be have had his way, this representative Republican worker, who understands the fine points in a political game, and knows as well as any one how to play them, would have used every dollar raised for campaign purposes at the polls on election day. In plain English, he would have bought voters, and

bought them, too, without feeling the signification twings of conseience or the least four that he would be numished under the law on the life the corrupt large class of active neithicians of the parties in this "Land of Steady Habits." Wille the whole country has heard of Dorsey's shower of new two-dollar bills which rolled up the October majority in 180 for the Ladiana Republicans, very little has been made known as to the corruption which has for years heave the legalican and Democratic marty all a staken years past. Litchfield and Fairfield countries have been thoroughly demoralized, and the traffic in wotes has grown to encormous proportions. Every twen has a large purchasable contingent, and the price of votes rules remarkably high at Presidential elections and when a Congressman is to be closeen. Even the most unseruptions of the burry visionated with the situation, but all intenuits to return to the old-time honesty and cleanaliness have failed. The unprincipled class of voters, having once had a tayle of money, standout for high prices, and, if unable to sell themselves at their own valuation, lake their revenge by staying away from the polis. If Mr. Dorsey were new it come into weatern Connecticut, only a small percentage of the same exponded for political purposes is represented by the funds contributed to the party organization. In Connecticut, only a small percentage of the same exponded for political purposes is represented by the funds contributed to the Sate and local committees of the party organization. In Connecticut, only a small percentage of the same exponded for political purposes is nearestened by the funds contributed to the Sate and local committees of the party organization. In Connecticut, only a small percentage of the same exponded for political purposes is nearestened by the funds contributed to the Sate and local committees of the party organization. In the representatives to the Gonoral Assembly are in many cases enormous, and there are well-authenticated in the country toward t

ington politics.

The town of Lyme, until within a few years.

The town of Lyme, until within a few years. pries of votes there was often as high as 450 each, and many a time the purchased voter has cool y presented his order for a barrel of flour at the village store the day after election, and whosied it home before the eyes of a dozen men who know he had been bought and that the flour represented a portion of the purchase money. The money evil reached such alarming proportions in Lymp, especially in elections for representatives to the General Assembly, that a few years ago the leaders of the two parties agreed that one candidate for Representative should be nominated by some aide and that the bung of the political money barrel should not be started. Since that agreement went into operation, it has been a coid day for the vote sellers in Lyme.

The Pope's Stone.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 9 -The completion of the Washington Monument and the preparation for setting in the interior the "memorial stones" must here, with suitable inacriptions, to be placed in the monument, realls the currous history of the stone sent by the Pop and which was thrown in the river by a hand of masked men during the excitement attending "Ruow Nothing" days. Dr. Toner, distinguished both as a man of letters and as a philanthropist, for half century a resident o Washington, talking of the incident on the day the monument was completed, said: "I can give some interesting incidents of that event,

for I remember it very well. The Monument Seciety ap piled, through its foreign representatives, to all the Gov ernments with which it was on such relations as to war rant it, inviting them to contribute blocks of stone, with rant tr. invining them to contribute blocks of stone, with sofitable inscriptions, to be placed in the monument. The Pope sent a block of African marble, which had been taken from the Tompile of Concord, and, as far as I can ascertain, was inscribed with the simple words. 'Rome to America.' The Know Nothing excitement was rice at that period of our history, and but inthe was needed to foment the hatred against all things foreign. A fanntical muister in Baltimore wrote an address to the people of the United States against placing the Pope's block in the monument, and the result was such a religious and political furor that the stone was taken y unknown men and destroyed. They came suddenly upon the watchman one Sauday night, and, tying a rope bout his sentry box so that be could not get out, he he stone on a wheelbarrow, and disappeared with it i the direction of the Potomac. Whether it was broker up before being thrown in the river no one except those taking part knows."

International Copyright - An Acceptable Bill From the Publishers' Weekly.

Section 1. The privileges of copyright to be atended to foreign authors or their assigns, for the same eriods (including renewal) and on the same conditions ss to native authors, subject to the provisions or limita-lions hereinafter set forth.

Suc. 2. Such copyright to be granted only on works

shose first edition is published in the country of origin on or after July 1, 1885.

on or after July 1, 1885.

Fig. 3. Each copyright to be granted only when claimed, and declared by registration at Washington, prior to
publication in any country, on payment of the usual fee. SEC 4. Such copyright to be granted only to the citi-tens of such Governments as shall extend the privileges of copyright to American citizens, to the satisfaction of the President, as declared by executive proclamation Fro 5. Such copyright to be granted only on works manufactured in the United States within six months from the date of first publication in any country, and no importations of copies or editions of foreign manufac-ture to be permitted except by consent of the author or his assigns.

He to Par Civil Service Reform. From the Buffalo Courts

President Cieveland is strongly committed the maintenance of the Pendleton act istration will enforce the retorm law in its letter and

When to Advertise. From the Albany Journal

The best business man in the city of Albany day said yesterday that he spent the most money for a ertising when prople felt poorest. "That is the time," he said, "when people read advertisements. store advertising bargains they will leave their or mart, will keep them every time. The old fashious business man will feel that he must do things in a moern style if he wants to swim with the current."

THE PROBERTION CANDIDATE.

Removed Bargains with Both Republicans WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—The Evening Star

co-night contains the following highly interesting item: "For some time past there have seen vague rumors as to the part the Prohibition ticket played in the late Presidential election. Within the past few days they have taken definite shape, and the story now is that St. John was bought up by the Democrats to remain in the field to draw voters from the remain in the field to draw voters from the ranks of the Republicans. The sum named is \$78,000. Prominent Republicans do not deny that their party endeavored to secure St. John's withdrawal, but there are two explasations offered for their failure. One is that they were simply outbidden by the Democrats. The other, which is ead to be the generally accepted one, as told a Star reporter to-day, is that early in the fight St. John agreed with the Republican managers to make his campaign a harmless one, and eventually withdraw from the field, if necessary, so as not to injure the Republican chances, the consideration being thirty-five thousand dollars. After the Onio October election, it is said the Republican chances, the consideration being offered from the other side. St. John accepted the offer and romained in the field, thereby drawing voters from the Republican ranks. This is given as the reason why the report that events immediately praceding the election would insure the election of Blaine, meaning St. John's retirement, did not materialize. These are the stories as talked ubout by those who are supposed to have been on the inside. One of the prominent Republicans of the district is known to have stated the other day that St. John would have withdrawn from the field for a consideration offered, and given the election to the Republicans, but that the Democrats made a higher bid. The Republican offer, as he stated was \$30,000, while the Democrats made it \$50,000." ranks of the Republicans. The sum named is

MEALTH BOARDS IN CONFERENCE. The Banzer from Cholora and Measures to

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10 .- The National Conbrence of State Boards of Health mot here today in response to a call which sets forth the danger to this country from cholers and the importance of adopting necessary measures to resist and restrict it. Mr. Erastus Brooks, portance of the subjects which were to be discussed, and then Dr. W. M. Smith, Health Officer of the port of New York, read a paper on the failure of maritime sanitary regulations

on the failure of maritime sanitary regulations to prevent the introduction of contagious discusses into this country.

"The difficulty in securing a sanitary condition of affairs on ocean steamers." he said. He is in the fact that the owners are not citizens of this country, and, as a rule, are indifferent to the dangers of bringing infectious discases into this country, unless coercive measures are adopted. On many of the lines steamers have now isolated hospitals. The surgeons are found to be very frequently incompatent, and their isolation of contagious discases and their treatment is often a complete failure. The reason of this is that the pay of surgeons is small, and in consequence they are principally young men who want to see the world before settling down to the practice of their profession." To correct this defect he urged that surgeons be appointed after an examination by a competent Board, and that their salaries and tenure of office be made the subject of proper regulations.

and tenure of office be made the subject of proper regulations.

Committees on Federal legislation and on State and municipal action were appointed, and then the members of the Conference called mon President Arthur and Secretary Frailing-huysen. Mr. Brooks asked the President's aid in the accomplishment of the objects of the Conference, and the President asked the Conference to appoint a committee to confer with him and the Secretaries of Siate and the Treasury concerning the importation of rags from infected ports.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Great Gathering of the Pollowers of John Westey in Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10 .- The Centennial Conference of Methodism assembled this morning at Mount Vernon Church, one of the most beau A large number of delegates were present, and the church was crowded to its utmost extent. Bishop Andrews, Chairman of the General Executive Committee, called the Conference to order, and, on his nomination, Bishop Gran-berry was chosen presiding officer of to-day's session. The venerable Dr. Joseph Cummin read the Scripture lesson from a Bible which was once the property of John Wesley. A cen tenary hymn, composed for the occasion by the Bev. I. K. Cox. D. D., of Washington, was sung by the entire body of delegates. Bishop Foster D. D., delivered the sermon appointed for the opening day. He said:

opening day. He said:

A common bond draws as together for the 100th anniversary of our ite. As a church we must pander on the past, prepare for the emergency of the present, and plan for the coming century. We are here not so much for remembrance as for counsel; not to celebrate vectory, but to gird our ions, to devise wice and skifd method, in he sir us to these the demographer of our age as our fathers met this their days. The conditions of home and sective are being revolutionized; ancient, time-home of the conditions are being revolutionized; ancient, time-home of the conditions are less as the conditions.

The Bishop spoke of platitudes in the pulpit and said:

To day there is a vast amount of endless and fruitless preaching. The greatest need as a revival of the pulpit in all Protestantism, and more than all, in the Methodist Church.

He then made an appeal for temperance after which the Halleinjah chorus was sung and the session closed with the benediction.

The Union Pacific Extension Bill.

WASHINGTON, Doc. 10.-In an argument be fore the Senate Judiciary Committee to day against the Union Pacific Sixty year Extension till, Mr Rosewater of the Omaha Res and that the entire capital stock of the road up to 1873 was fraudulently issued, and tha the first mortgage and subsidy largely exceeded the ne-tual cost of the read from Omain to Ogden. For fifteen years the people of the trans-Mississippi region had been

compelled to submit to extortion. More than 75 per ce of the gross earnings of the road were derived from local traine.

It was now proposed, with the assent of Congress, not only to legatize the extortion, but to competitude only to legatize the extortion, but to competitude of the continuance of the excessing talls for the period of more than efficy very safer (he maturity of the original shelt, respectively laying any respections upon the company respectively laying any respections upon the company respectively laying any respections upon the company respectively laying any respections of the original shelt in the property of the contract of the principal shelt of the property of the first property of the first property of the principal shelt in the partners of the read who live barden would fall mean the partners of the raid who live along these the presents of the first partners of the read competition. It would be far better for the mation to less the entire Pacific Raitrond delit and competion the power to continue to impose oppressive takes in the form of high toils.

It was, however, entirely needless for Congress to resort to any such legislation. The enranges of the road were simple to ment its just including and to pay increase on the grant pays on the financiar divideds and compatible company to the the proceeds of land sales to the fliquidation of its bounded flabilities. of the gross earnings of the road were derived from born traffic

Decrease to Immigration.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-During the month of November there arrived in the principal customs dis tricts of the United States 32 500 passengers of when 26,037 were immigrants, 4,044 citizens of the Uni States returned from abroad, and 2,528 aliens not States returned from abroad, and 2,928 allows not it tending to remain in the United States. The number of immigrants arrived during the month of Soventhe 1983, was 35,381. The number of immigrants arrived during the eleven mouths ended Nov. 20. 1884, was 440. Set, as an instances (35) as a residual Nov. 20. 1884, or as 440. Set, as a constant and during the same period last year. The decrease in the during the same period from Eucland and Wales. Include, Sortiand, German Italy, Norwey, Sweden, a freignd, Sortiand, German Italy, Norwey, Sweden, as the Residual German Some of the smaller countries.

The Arkansas Treasury Defidention.

LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 10.-In the case of th State act T.J. Churchill, ex State Treasurer, Chancelle Carroll decided that, in consequence of the erasure of T.D. Radeine's name in the bond for the first term, and of the name of T. Flanges in the bond for the thirterm both bonds were ritiated, the names having beer struck and without the consent of the other surety according to the Special Master's report Churchill is defaulter to the extend of Second in the blood of the decision leaves only the sureties on this bond for the second term liable.

Beath of a dapanese Prince.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.-Prince Alexis Saige washington, Dac. 10.—Frince Alexis Saigo
of Japan, who has been a member of the household of
Baron de Struve, the Bussian Minister in Washington,
for some years, died in this city this morning from an
attack of tythout fever. The Frince, who was only 11
years of are, was a son of them Saigon of Japan and a
noplaw of tol. Dyama, the Japanese Minister of War,
whole now on a visit to this country. He had been sick
about a miguit.

Which to the Better?

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: To settle argument will you kindly inform me which of the two. Conking or disince is considered the better de bater? Respectfully yours. The friends of Mr. Blaine think him the bet-

ter debater, and the friends of Mr. Conkling think the same of him. It is impossible to answer your question positively.

COL. MORTON COMES BACK.

He Gives Ball and Some Day be May Tell Public what he Learned Abron

Col. Charles B. Morton, who disappeared about five months ago, while he was Assistant Postmaster of Brooklyn, returned to that city resterday. In the morning he walked into the office of United States District Attorney Tenney to surrender himself, a warrant baving been issued soon after his disappearance for his arrest, on a charge of falsifying the pay rolls of the office. He was accompanied by his lawyer, J. E. Ludden, Mr. Henry Hamilton, and Mr. George Palmer. Assistant District Attorney Angel, on reaching the office at 10 o'clock.

Hallo, Morton!" "I understand," said Col. Morton, "that you have a warrant for my arrest. Is that so?"
"Yes," replied Mr. Angel, "it was issued five

months ago."
"Well," said Col. Morton, "I have come to give myself up, and am ready with bondsmen."

United States Commissioner Allen soon ar-rived, and, ball being fixed at \$1,000, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Palmer became sureties. The examination was set down for Dec. 28. Subsection

examination was set down for Dec. 28. Subsequently Col. Morton was seen in the street by several detectives, who were much excited until they learned that he had given bail.

Col. Morton returned from London two weeks ago, during which time he has been in this city. He came home in response to a cablegram, which, it is said, notified him that he had nothing to fear. It is said that his return was also hastened by a letter he received from his wife in beptember, threatening to sell his library, which he had been collecting for years, and on which he had spent thousands of dollars. He said to a reporter:

"You must excuse me from givens any explanation as to the cause of my departure from Brooklyn. I find that my wife is seriously lil, and I wish to say nothing now that will cause any additional public geasip to reach her sears, I apprehend no difficulty is proving that I am not guilty of a violation of any of the laws of my country. Neither can I see how my coming home is going to harm any one size. I man ture while I was saway, and some day I may let have gained same information of a general nature while I was saway, and some day I may let the public into a share of it, but not now. There is no fruit witatever in the report that a had I had gone away to shield others, and that is enough for the present. I have gained some away to shield others and that he had laisified the nay rolls of the Post Office. His books showed lichard W. Clarke, a clerk had received only \$13.50, the balance having been, as alleged, appropriated to his own use. The remaining the imprisonment for not less than one year normore than five, and a fine of nos less than \$1.000 nor more than \$5.000.

Postmaster McLere during Col. Morton's absence alwars insisted that his late assistant could satisfactorily explain the classes agains him. It was not a belief in his guit that caused him to declare his position vacant.

BUNBLEAMS.

... There are so many seals in the river at Oregon City. Or., that salmon catching with a seine baben suspended.

-The Druggist estimates that the annual production of canned goods in the United States equals 200,000,000 packages, or ten for every person.

-The wife of Justice Field, who is a fine Shakesperent scholar, has organised a class of students at Washington, numbering many of the leading ladies.

—Stanley, the explorer, has received seven

-The crépe veil has received a deadly blow from a Saltimore physician, who says that the crope well injures the complexion, and carries poisonous matter into the lungs. Black elik and black cotton goods

-Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of Misstatppd advises the Protestant Episcopulious not to employ negro clergymen for the Southern negroes. Separate congregations with white rectors are what he recommends. He believes that the blacks entertain no respect for ministers of their own color

-On and after Jan. 1 next the day will be reckoned at Greenwich Observatory as commencing as midnight, the hours being counted on up to 24 or mid night, again. For many years a dial showing twenty-

-The uneducated palates of a Wisconsin swallowed and visible intoxication had been produced The wicked mixer of the beverage had told them that

the peculiar flavor was due to something new in sugar.

—Miss Muller, the lady who refused to pay Queen's takes, and got elected on the Loudon School Board, is giving crowded weekly receptions at hir residence in Cadogan square, London, at which Lady Haberton of "the divided skirt" and many other

evening dress. -Cardinal Manning, whose health was lately the subject of such serious concern, has so satis-factorily regained his strength as to be said to resume the traditional three score years and ten, he contrivat to get through more work than most prelates far by

juniors would care to face.

—A man telegraphed from here on Thanksgiving eve to friends in a New England town "Cannot be down until Saturday—foreinan drink." When he went down he was astonished by the hilarious manner in which his friends received him. It came out that the telegram when received rend: "Cannot come down before Thursday foreneon—drunk."

-One of the Henderschotts of Trov. Indiana, unreleved his wife, and his fellow townsmen, in their excitement, not only hanged him without trail, but tried to lyuch three innocent persons whose names happened to be Henderschott. This occurred a year ago, and now that the excitement has died out the leaders of the mob find themselves sucd for damages.

-Arrangements have just been completed by the War Department for placing Lendon and Porta-mouth in communication by visual signaling. If an enemy were to land on the south coast and intercept tells graphic consumpleation between Pertamouth, Loudon, and Aldarshot, communication could be maintained by flaz storailing and the hebograph by day, and by the flash and rocket system by might.

-Early exhibition visitors to New Orleans are astonished, on disembarking from a steamer, to find that the sewers are open streams of water at the sides of the streets and running away from the river instead of toward it; to see wells built up from the ground, not day into it, and to learn that the cometers are verifiable

relities of the dead," the tombs being little between sigh-gables and roofs and avranged in avenues and squares.

The latest offer of assistance to put upthe Bartholdi statue comes from Mass Elea Von Blugien, a femining bicyclist, who proposes to rate 100 miles against one horse or two horses in Madison Science Sar-den, provided the horses can be produced. No doubt such an exhibition would be a valuable and to the poles-tal, as Gov. Bishop of Ohio affirms that "ner performances are highly interesting and her deportment as lady unexceptionable."

-It is said that a feature of this senson's church fairs is the familiar "Cat Bust," song by a hand-some young couple, whose heads are thrust incough a canvas, which is cainted to represent a back yard fence, while attached to the human necks are the to-less of cats, so made that their backs can be ruled, their tails waved, and their paws operated. The effect is comical, out a Connecticut minister condenned it as irreligious,

and suppressed it on the spot.

The reasons for Hindoo lbyalty to the British Government, as naively set forth by a naive journal, explaining why English is to be preferred to Russian rule, resemble very much those given by Commodore Vanderbitt for preferring candidates for conductorships who had already a diamond pin and goldwatch and chain: "When the English came they plindered; how thay are applied." dered; now they are satisfied. If Russians come, they must come hungry. We prefer a hea which is satisfied to a hungry black anale, though the hea may be larger."

-The late Baron Stieglitz, whose fortune was said to exceed 200,000,000 roubles, was well known for his hospitality and generosity. His magnificent palfor his hospitality and generosity. His maximizent palace on the English quay at 8: Petershurg was noted for
the splend r of its entertainments, and was a never-failing resource of the poor. The Boron, though he did not
like to be reminded of the fact, was of German origin,
his father having enoigrated from Hildesheimer, in Hanover, at an early age. He and his son amassed their immacines wealth in various ways, chiefly by apeculation
and by their cotton mills. In 1856 and 1856 they ient the
Russian Government 100,000,000 roubles, and even down
to the last the Baron continued to exercise great influence over the financial department of the Car.

—The programme of Mozart's first, per-

-The programme of Mozart's first perormance, drawn up by his father at Frankfort in 1766. has lately been discovered in Germany, and according to the Garteniande, runs thus; "My daughter twelve years old and my son of seven, the son being the great Mozart, will execute the concertor of the greatest masters on several kinds of pianos, and my hoy on the violin thewise. My son will cover the fingerboard of the piano with a cloth, and play as if it were not covered. He will guess both standing near or at a distance, any note, any accord sounded on the plane, on a bell, of any other instrument. In conclusion, he will improvise long as desired both on the organ or the plane in all keys, even the most difficult, as any one may choose. But his rendering of organ music differs greatly from that of the plane."